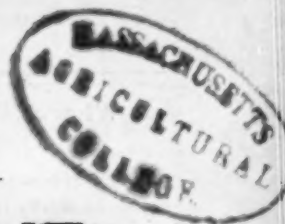


AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



Published Weekly at 118 Michigan Street.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Free.

37th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 14, 1897.

No. 41.



Figwort or Simpson Honey-Plant—How to Grow It.

BY GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

As it has been requested of me to write an article on the cultivation of figwort (carpenter's square or Simpson honey-plant), I will say that I have been experimenting with this plant for a number of years as a honey-producing plant, and as far as my experience extends it has no equal. I have been growing it side by side with the much-lauded sweet clover, and the Simpson plant is so far ahead of the sweet clover that there is no comparison between the two. I consider one acre of the plant worth at least ten of sweet clover.

In this latitude (Missouri) it begins to bloom about the middle of June, and blooms until a late, hard frost—a light frost that kills other vegetation does not affect it. The bees work on it from daylight until dark, often being heard on it in the evening until so dark that they cannot be seen.

The method of its cultivation is easy enough when you know how. I will give my manner of cultivation in this part of the country; of course, as you go north or south the time of sowing must vary with the climate:

To raise one-half acre: In the latter part of February or first of March, make and burn a very heavy brush-pile, say 16x20 feet. As soon as the ground is cool, dig or spade it up and hand-rake down level. Sow about two ounces of seed and lightly rake again (just as you would tobacco seed). Protect it from stock tramping over the bed. Let the plants grow until they get three to five inches high, and then having the ground well prepared, set the plants in rows four feet apart and three feet in the row. Cultivate the same as any other crop.

Or the easiest method is to leave the plants grow in the seed-bed one year, and early the next spring transplant in the field, where they will give a big yield of honey the first season.

After they have grown one or two years the bunches can be divided the same as pie-plant, as it stools out and spreads like that plant.

The after cultivation is light, needing only to be run through with a light plow or cultivator a few times to keep down weeds. It does best in rich bottom land, not too wet, but

it will grow where any weed will grow. I consider it the only plant that can be cultivated profitably for honey alone.

If every bee-keeper will try a "patch" of this plant, he will be surprised at the nectar it affords, and will be made to wonder why it is not more universally grown by apiarists.

Polk Co., Mo.

P. S.—I should have remarked that it can be grown by preparing the ground where it is to remain, and sow in the fall; but as it is of slow growth while young, it is liable to be choked out by weeds the next season, but for best results it should be sown and cultivated as set forth above.

G. W. W.

[Very soon now we expect to have from five to ten pounds of the seed of the Simpson honey-plant. We will first fill the



Figwort, Simpson Honey-Plant, Carpenter's Square, etc.

orders already on hand, and the balance will be used to fill others as they are received. The price postpaid is 20 cents per ounce, or two ounces for 35 cents; or we will mail two ounces free as a premium for sending us one new subscriber to the American Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00.—EDITOR.]

Where Should Comb Honey be Kept?

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A correspondent writes me regarding his honey sweating, or, as he words it, his "honey in some of the sections has turned watery, apparently, as the comb looks transparent, and there are drops of water or thin sweet standing in many places on the combs." Then he wishes to know whether I can explain to the readers of the Bee Journal what the matter is. This is a matter which has been often discussed and written upon, but as it is one that will bear "line upon line," perhaps it will not be amiss to say a few words more on the subject.

Only a few days ago there was a man at my house from one of the Western States, who seemed surprised that I stored my honey in so hot a place, and when asked where he would store it he said he took the coolest room in the house, supposing that the cooler honey was kept the better for it, the same as for fruit and other things. This is one of the most common mistakes made, either by bee-keepers or those purchasing honey, and one that has much to do with the limited sale of our product. Some seem to think that the cause of honey becoming watery is because the bees do not thoroughly ripen it before sealing over; but if they used a little more thought on the subject it would seem that they must see the fallacy of such an idea; for, whether ripened or not, the honey can only ooze from the cells after being capped over, on account of a larger bulk of liquid being in the cell afterward than there was at the time the bees sealed the cell. This can come from only one source, which is always brought about by either cold, damp weather or a non-circulation of air, or both.

Honey swells only as it becomes damp, and the first that will be seen of that dampness will be in the unsealed cells where the honey will have become so thin that it will stand out beyond the cells, or, in other words, the cells will be heaping full. If the dampness remains, the sealed honey will soon become watery or transparent, while the honey from the unsealed cells will commence to run out, daubing everything below it; and eventually, if the cause is not removed, the capping of the cells will burst, and the whole will become a souring mass. In one or two instances I have seen honey left in such cold rooms, where the moisture was also very apparent, that it became so very thin that it ran down from the combs and stood in puddles on the floor all around the bottoms of the nice white cases in which it was stored. It was evident that this honey had once been of the very best quality, from the nice appearance of the cases; but the grocer had put it in the cellar when it arrived at his store, and there it had been left till it had thus become very nearly good for nothing, while he was wondering why the bee-keeper who produced it could not have left it on the hive till it was "ripe."

When I first commenced to keep bees I stored my honey in a tight room on the north side of the house, where it usually remained for from four to six weeks before crating for market. In crating this honey I always found the center and rear side of the pile watery and transparent in appearance. As that which was stored first was always the worst, I thought that it must be owing to that being the poorest or the least ripened, until one year I chanced to place this early honey by itself in a warm, dry, airy room, when, to my surprise, I found upon crating it that this first honey had kept perfectly, and was better and nicer than when first taken from the hive, while the later or more perfect honey, as it came from the hive, stored in the old room was as watery as ever.

This gave me the clew to the whole matter; so, when I built my shop I located the honey-room in the southwest corner, and painted the whole of a dark color to absorb the heat of the midday and afternoon sun. On two sides of this room I fixt platforms for the honey, and the sections were so piled

on these platforms that the air could circulate all through the whole pile, even if it reached the top of the room. During the afternoons of August and September the temperature of the room would often be raised to nearly or quite 100°, which would warm the pile of honey to nearly that degree of heat; and as this large body of honey once heated retained the same for some length of time, the temperature of the room would often be from 80 to 90° in the morning after a warm day, when it was as low as 50 to 60° outside at 6 o'clock a.m.

By this means the honey was being ripened each day, and that in the unsealed cells became thicker and thicker, when, by Sept. 15 to 20, or after being in the room from four to six weeks, the sections could be tipped over, or handled in any way desired, without any honey running from even the unsealed, open-mouthed cells that might happen to be around the outside of any of the sections. By having the door and window open on hot, windy days the air was caused to circulate freely through the pile, when I found that it took less time to thoroughly ripen the honey than it did where all was kept closed. In doing this, of course it is necessary to provide screens, so as to keep flies and bees out of the honey-room.

If I wish to keep honey so late in the season that the rays of the sun fail to keep the room sufficiently hot, or should I desire to keep it into the winter, or at any time when the temperature of the room falls below 70° while the honey is in the room, I build a fire in the room, or use an oil-stove to heat it up to the proper temperature of from 90 to 100°. In this way honey can be kept perfectly for an indefinite period, and can always be put upon the market in the very best condition. We should all strive not only to see how large a crop we can obtain, but also to have the crop, whatever it may be, of good quality; keeping it looking nicely at all times, and put it upon the market in enticing shape.

It seems foolish to me to neglect our honey, after once having obtained it, till it deteriorates to the condition of a second or third class article.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Final Reply to C. B. Bankston.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Mr. Bankston, I have carefully read your reply on page 596, and am glad to take your word for it that I am not utterly hopeless in the matter of mendacity. I confess, however, that when you speak very strongly about writing from imagination, and telling that which is not true, and then quote as an illustration what I said—well, whatever you meant, I think the bulk of readers would understand it as I did. If I understand you properly now, you want me to write from my own knowledge (the very thing I did), but you want me not to tell what I have actually seen with my own eyes unless I know that it accords sufficiently with what others have observed that no one can be misled by it. I supposed if I told the whole truth I would not be very far out of the way.

In a nut-shell, the case is, that I wrote exactly from my experience, and you condemned me for writing from imagination, and I supposed when the case was plainly put before you that you would hardly want it to stand in that way. But you start out by saying, "I do not regret anything I said." I'm sorry you don't. I thought you would.

McHenry Co., Ill.



No. 3.—Establishing a Standard for Queens.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

There is a great difference in different strains of bees. I had one queen that was prolific enough, but her bees were small, short-lived, and no honey-gatherers. In fact, they would have starved last spring if I had not fed. I kept her quite awhile to see what I could make of her, but her bees

were no good, so off went her head. She was a sample sent as a trial queen. I received eight last season that were not worth keeping, still I kept them until along into this summer. I was willing to try and see if I could do anything with them. I replaced them with queens reared from a 5-bander—one that every visitor calls the finest bees in the lot. She is extra-prolific, and they are good honey-gatherers, and Mr. McArthur's fine, large, yellow drones; yet of every one of the eight queens reared their workers took back largely towards the blacks. I gave a frame of eggs to a neighbor, and his turned out the same. Now I had fine queens purely mated at the same time, and right in the same yard. This queen was received in March.

I received one last season from another party, and a tested, warranted queen at that, and her queen progeny took back to the blacks. I let the same neighbor have eggs from her twice, and his turned out the same. There appears to be no fix characteristic about them.

I have two more extra-beautiful Albino colonies—great honey-gatherers, extra-prolific queens, etc.—but I have not reared any queens from them. I have had too much trouble in weeding out other unsatisfactory characters. I have seen an apiary of 300 colonies, and they were not worth keeping. The owner could count his number of hives, but when he came to count his profits they were nowhere in comparison to good colonies. I have been "all through the mill." In my commencement of rearing artificial queens, I reared any quantity of queens that were superseded the second season. I received a queen, killed an old queen, and soon found my introduced queen dead in front of the hive. I then examined for the cause, and found another queen mistress in the hive. You know it was then taught and believed that two queens would not be tolerated in one hive. I then examined other hives where I had introduced artificial queens, and found two queens in a hive until I was not certain that I had not two queens in every hive in the yard. That was a puzzler to me at that time. Queens that are short lived and peter out the second season are deficient. Something is lacking in their make-up. That we can depend upon, every time.

Please have patience with me, and before I get through this story I will tell you how one can rear good queens—no matter if Doolittle has told you how. In the mouth of two or three witnesses everything shall be established.

This is an ideal climate for rearing good queens, as we have a continuous and steady flow of honey—some of the time not a rapid flow—from the first of March until into October, in ordinary seasons; no cold rains or cold weather, but continuous fine weather every day. We had an exception for six weeks in the spring of 1876. There is only one drawback—black bees and hybrids all around me. Don't be alarmed; I am not going to rearing queens for sale in opposition to you chaps.

We now get queens from Italy that play out the second season, from some Italian breeders. Now, with this method of rearing short-lived queens, are you sure that you have not shortened the longevity of the workers at the same time? If you have, is it not time to change your tactics, and see what can be done in increasing the longevity of both queens and workers? I for one am firmly convinced that it can be done. Now if we can increase the longevity of our workers, say to eight weeks in the working season, one can readily see what an advantage it will make in our honey and wax production.

The queen I sold to Arthur McFadden was as well worth ten dollars as some queens I have received are worth ten cents. In fact, they are not worth ten cents per bushel, for one has to furnish a hive and care for them, and the more he has the worse he is off, as they are an expense to him and no profit.

I am not scolding, but coming down to actual facts. I

have received some extra-good queens this season from different parties. Of course, I cannot tell about their longevity—that remains to be tested.

When I get farther along you will see, I think, where some of you have failed on account of bad weather, etc., and not on account of not trying to do the best you could.

Orange Co., Calif.



Reporting the Honey Crop—Other Items.

BY W. P. FAYLOR.

Is it not surprising that so many bee-keepers do themselves and others great injustice by reporting vast crops of honey to the public, and thereby reduce the prices of honey year by year? I have noticed some such reports as these this season:

"The biggest crop in ten years;" "Never had such a honey-flow;" "Bees are rolling in the honey;" "Supers are all full, and the end is not yet."

Just one report from each State like these is enough to demolish the honey-business, and the worst part of it is that a few flattering reports fix the general impression which many times is far from the truth. In nearly all the city markets the prices of all grades of honey were reduced from one to two cents a pound this season, and that before any of the new crop was shipped to the markets. This should be a lesson to bee-keepers in the future, not to send out flattering reports of a great yield of honey before the honey is harvested. If it could benefit the poor by reducing the prices of honey then it would not be so bad; but as honey is not a necessity, but rather a luxury, the poor will go without it tho it might be had for a penny a pound. Then, by reducing the price of honey we do not create a greater demand for its consumption; for when we get the price of an article down to almost nothing, the people will begin to think it is worth just so little, and so have little desire for it. The commission men who have reduced the prices of honey this season because of the large prospect, will not sell a pound more of honey because of reduced prices.

THE HONEY CROP OF 1897.

I believe the honey crop is not anything as great as was expected from early reports. Michigan and Wisconsin have a light crop from basswood this year, and in Minnesota and Iowa the linden proved an entire failure. From the alfalfa fields come reports of but an average crop.

California has a large crop from sage; but what figure does that cut with Eastern honey? Owing to the war in Cuba there will not be any of the hundred thousand tons of nice honey from that country this year. The Roots report 100 pounds of extracted honey per colony, and 50 pounds of comb honey per colony this year; the Dadants, in five apiaries of 322 colonies, report an average of 50½ pounds of honey per colony. These reports from the most favored regions give nothing flattering to speak of. My own crop is less than an average yield, owing to an entire failure from basswood. When basswood yields I get more from that source in a week than from all other sources in a month's time.

EXTRACTED HONEY VS. COMB HONEY.

I agree with Mr. Bevins, "that extracted honey is the only honey we ought to produce." It is more readily digested, hence is healthier, and just as palatable. Extracted honey can be ripened and cured better, as it can come in direct contact with the atmosphere to thicken it, and thereby evaporate all thin moisture from it. I have noticed this year considerable honey produced by the farmers' black bees, that was cap pretty and white, but on cutting it open I find the honey thin and watery.

I have sold on the average, at home this season, fully 10 pounds of extracted honey to one pound of comb honey. In

order to build up a home market it is necessary to explain matters—give only ripened honey for samples. I have taken some of the best white clover honey and fed it back to the bees, and let them digest and cap it a second time, then extracted it again; this gives it a doubly good flavor. Then, I give away many samples of extracted honey, with also a sample section of comb honey for comparison with it. I tell the consumer to note the difference in the thickness of the extracted honey with the honey that runs out of the comb as it is cut. This is usually sufficient to establish the matter, and almost always gives a preference for flavor to the extracted article.

DRONES AFFECTED BY THE MATING OF THE QUEEN.

I have sent the editor a sample of drones and worker-bees from the same queen. These bees are from a 5-banded queen that mated with a black drone. The queen is as yellow as gold all over, but you see that some of her drones are nearly black, and vary fully as much as the workers. I have often noticed that when a yellow queen is mismated, her drones will be much darker the second season, but the worker-bees will be the same. This shows that "the blood is the life," and affects the drone progeny as well as the workers. The longer the queen lays, the more does the male progeny resemble that which she was mated with.

Franklin Co., Iowa.

[The sample of bees sent by Mr. Faylor were surely quite a medley, varying in color from quite yellow to quite black.—EDITOR.]



Management of Bees—How Not to Do It.

BY JOHN H. MARTIN.

A young man near San Gabriel became possessed with the idea that there was a fortune in the management. The idea having a stronghold upon him, we next find the young man in possession of a large number of colonies of bees. They were located not far from a public highway. Some bee-keepers can so manage an apiary that people living near, or passing to and fro, will scarcely be molested. Not so with this young man. He so managed the bees that they possessed the country.

The innocent, plodding rancher, a quarter of a mile away, while speculating upon the probable profits in his watermelon crop, would be rudely awakened from his reverie by a whiz like a bullet, and then a sting.

After the bees had gotten in some lively work on humanity, they started in on larger game, and became so proficient that a span of horses were done to death. This proceeding was a little too much for the suffering community to endure, and the young man and his bees and their stings were ordered out of San Gabriel. After paying a goodly sum to the owner of the team, our novice resolved to move his bees far away from men and animals, so that there could be no cause for complaint, and they were accordingly moved to the San Francisco canyon.

The bees were moved during quite warm weather, insufficient ventilation was given, and at the end of the journey 60 colonies were found dead. It is surmised that these 60 were the ones that had a hand—or rather, a tail end—in the death of the horses, and a just retribution followed.

After the expense of moving, and the loss of the 60 colonies, there was still enough colonies left to secure a very good honey-yield, but the move had been made too late to catch the honey-flow, and our bee-master has experienced only disaster, where proper management would have resulted in a reasonable profit.

HOW TO DO IT.

The proper management of bees consists in having them domiciled in a good hive—a hive that can be manipulated with but little irritation to the sensitive occupants.

There should be a careful breeding from the best strains of bees; when the intelligent bee-master discovers a colony of bees possessing an even temper, and excellent working ability, he proceeds to requeen his apiary from that colony. For the highest success and the most vigorous bees, the requeening should be done during the honey-flow. To be sure, good queens can be reared at other times during the season, but manipulation of colonies, and especially the little queen-rearing nuclei, are so much more comfortable and safe from robbers when the bees are fully occupied in the field.

A large hive full of bees is one that makes the bee-man's heart glad with hundreds of pounds of honey, and knowing at about what time the honey-flow will come, he bends all his energies to get his colonies in proper condition. A little stimulating in the spring may be necessary; a little spreading of the brood now and then; a little equalizing, making the strong aid the weak. An excellent practice is to leave a goodly amount of honey in the hive toward the end of the extracting season. A few full frames of honey in the hive is to the little community the same as a fat bank account to a manufacturing company. After a great amount of experience the writer is a firm advocate of that way of feeding bees, be it anywhere from California to Maine.

The careful bee-man moves his bees at just the right time to catch the honey-flow, and in moving he gives plenty of ventilation; if the move is made in warm weather, it is done in the night. This moving of bees ought to pay well, for it is hard labor and attended with much anxiety. The all-night vigil, treacherous chuck-holes that may break an ankle, the wierd cry of the owl and coyote, are all accompaniments. Let those who sneeringly refer to bee-keeping as "fussing with bees," take note, we have some iron-sinewed men who for several months work night and day; these are the bee-men that know how, and get the big yields of honey.—Rural Californian.



Some Experiences of 1897 Described.

BY REV. H. ROHRS.

I am well satisfied with my 24 colonies of bees, they having brought me 2,300 pounds of honey. In the spring I lost some by transferring from 8-frame to 10-frame hives, and by hunting for the queens to clip their wings. All this I shall not do next spring. In the spring, I say most decidedly, let alone, hands off.

My 10-frame hives I am using now have a plain board for a cover, and a loose bottom. Next spring I will simply lift the hive from the bottom-board, exchange it for a clean one, and all my work is done without disturbing the colony.

During apple-blossom time I shall not hunt for the queen to clip her wing, and may be lose her. The way I ran my apiary last year and this there is no need for clipping the queen's wing, for my bees don't swarm any more. In two years I did not get a single swarm, but twice as much honey as my neighbors, who had lots of swarms. If my bees don't swarm there is no need for clipping the queen's wings, I think.

As I stated before, in the spring I changed from the common 8-frame Grimm-Langstroth $1\frac{1}{2}$ story hive to a 10-frame New London hive. This hive pleases me, and I thought, now with my bee-shed and this hive I am well equipt. As the hives were of many colors, I placed them confidently close together. Good friends prophesied disaster. I heeded not. I liked my shed. I could keep the bees, and myself when working with them, in the shade. During winter I packed them on the summer stands. So I was satisfied a single-wall hive without protection is not good for summer or winter—in summer it is too warm, and in winter too cold. A common chaff hive is too clumsy to handle. That was the reason I did not want any—just as Mr. E. B. Tyrrell says on page 546.

In spite of the many colors my hives had, they turned queenless—queenless. I became sick of my bee-shed. I did not know what to do. A single-wall hive for summer was good enough, but for spring and winter it would not do. A common chaff hive I could not handle and ventilate as I wisht. Now I had seen the advertisement of the New Champion hive, but I failed to see any good in it, and so said to Mr. Kreutzinger and the editor of the American Bee Journal a year ago. That I was wrong did not take very long to find out, when I was so happy as to see this new hive in reality before me. I ordered two sample hives at once. They pleased me in every way. I wrote Mr. H. Alley, the noted queen-rearer, as I had found out that he was acquainted with the New Champion. He wrote back: "By all means use the New Champion hive. It is a good one. I have used one very much like it." To this I say, Amen. To like this hive you must see it. You can take it apart in half a minute, and put it up again in a minute. Bees want shade and ventilation; this hive gives both. Bees want protection and warmth during winter; this hive affords it. Bees do not like it either too cold or too warm; this hive accommodates them. I will have no other hive than this. I have ordered 50 for all my bees, as I have now 47 colonies.

Rock Co., Wis.

BEEDOM BOILED DOWN.

Giving Due Credit.—The practice of copying an item or article and then instead of giving proper credit, merely saying "Exchange," seems to be working its way into bee-periodicals. Bad. Stop it. If a thing is worth copying it is worth crediting properly.

Size of Queens.—Editor Hutchinson, in commenting upon an article by G. M. Doolittle, which he copies from the American Bee Journal, endorses the idea that large size is not such a very desirable thing in queens, and says some of the best results he ever obtained came from colonies with medium-sized or small queens. For all that, it's "human nater" to be pleased at the sight of a queen of unusual size.

Merging the Two Unions.—Amalgamation was opposed by Prof. Cook, and he thought there was no need of the new Union. His views have changed, and he now frankly says (Gleanings, page 659): "I do not believe both Unions will survive. I do not think there is room for both. . . . I am firmly of the opinion that the two Unions should be merged into one; and it begins to be very clear to me which one will survive."

Honey on the New Drawn Foundation.—At the Texas convention, as reported in Southland Queen, O. P. Hyde had a section of honey made on drawn foundation, and said the bees were slow to accept it, and it had more fish-bone than thin foundation of the ordinary kind gave. Nearly all report differently, and it is evident that different circumstances may produce different results—a rule that holds good pretty generally.

A Topsy-Turvy Weather-Man.—Reports indicate some topsy-turvy of the weather, the weather-man having some way gotten the pigeon-holes changed, giving us cool weather in August and August weather in September. Either the present weather-man will have to be straightened out or a brand new one given the job—one who will "keep things right side up."

Breeding for Longer Tongues.—Prof. Cook, in Gleanings, page 658, refers to the answers in the American Bee Journal as to the possibility and desirability of increasing the length of bees' tongues, and is surprised to find that seven of the repliers have doubt as to the success of efforts to breed for longer tongues. He thinks it will take long years and much patience with the right man back of it, using a tongue-gauge to note small differences in tongue-length and taking advantage of these small differences. But instead of having the effort made by one man, or a few men, why would

it not be a good plan for the whole fraternity to be engaged in it? There is a big difference now in the length of bees' tongues, and with a whole lot at the work some one would strike on a colony with extra length of tongue that would send the business a long ways ahead at a single bound. Put as much enthusiasm into the chase for long tongues as was put into the chase for stripes, and long tongues will hardly need long years to be reached.

To Discourage Robbing.—H. E. Hill gives the following plan to discourage robbers: Punch a small hole near the bottom of a tin pail or can, put in a plug which will allow a constant dropping of water. Set this on the hive, and let the drops fall on a block an inch high at the entrance. The spray from the drops discourages the robbers, while the height of the block prevents the spray from troubling the guards.—American Bee-Keeper, page 261.

Prevention of Swarming and Increase.—Doolittle prevents swarming and increase in his out-apiary by caging the queen before swarming is thought of. In 10 days he carefully cuts out every queen-cell, leaving the colony hopelessly queenless. Then the queen, or any other queen that he prefers, is put into a cage that has $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hole, an inch long, stuff full of the "Good" candy. It takes the bees five days to eat through the candy, making 15 days in all that no queen has been laying, and that stops all desire to swarm.—Gleanings, page 666.

Growing Sweet Clover in Fields.—Perhaps every one knows that sweet clover grows with no effort along the roadside, and yet many find it difficult to get it to grow in cultivated fields. W. H. Eagerty makes a roadside of his field. First has ground well plowed and harrowed before sowing, early in spring, if possible in March. Now comes the trick. He hitches four or more horses abreast and drives them back and forth till the ground is packed solid. By driving in straight lines he has the clover come up in rows.—Gleanings, page 666.

Best Wood for Hives.—The lightest and most porous wood is the best non-conductor of heat. Taking water as a standard, the density of different woods is as follows: Oak, 1.02; beech, 0.86; walnut, 0.85; pine, 0.59; maple, 0.54; poplar, 0.45; which makes poplar the warmest, and so the best wood for hives. So says Muenchener Bienenzeitung. There must be a difference between their woods and ours, to make maple lighter than pine, and, besides, there are other things than warmth to be considered in hive-making, so that in general pine is likely to hold its place in the making of hives.

Large vs. Small Hives.—It is well known that the Dadants have for a long time argued in favor of large hives, taking no particular part in the discussion as to the relative merits of the 8 and 10 frame hives, considering both entirely too small. W. Z. Hutchinson has stood for small hives, and wondered how the Dadants could have such different views. He now thinks that both are right, the difference resulting from differing conditions in different localities, especially time and length of honey harvests. So there you are, and you must find out whether your locality is a Dadant or a Hutchinson locality.

Publishing Honey Crop Prospects.—Gleanings is feeling a little uneasy in conscience because it was perhaps a little optimistic in expressing its views as to the prospect of the honey crop. It is a hard thing to forecast the state of the market, and while it is a useful thing to get the views of the different bee-papers, one should always use his own judgment. Gleanings thinks it will be a little chary about advising hereafter, but if it gives no advice at all, some of its clientele will be mad. The American Bee Journal advised that bee-keepers should be satisfied with 12 cents—which perhaps was a rash thing to specify a particular figure, for while that might be excellent advice for some it would be bad for others. Fix it as you like, the journals have a difficult duty to perform in the matter, and too much ought not to be expected of them.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Keeping Frames of Honey Over Winter.

I have some extracting-frames filled and mostly capped.
 1. Would it granulate if put one or two supers high under the brood-chamber?
 2. Would it be better to leave it on top? I want them in the spring for dividing, for increase, or for feeding in case of a honey failure, which comes here as regular as a crop.

READER.

ANSWER.—Put under a colony would be little different from having the honey entirely away from the hive, and you may count on granulation when the weather is cold enough, altho granulation will not come as promptly as if the honey was extracted. Placed over, the rising heat from the bees would retard granulation still more, and if the colony is sufficiently strong the bees might partly cover the frames.

Queen Questions—Stimulative Feeding—Drones.

1. I have a selected queen (clipt) for the purpose of requeening. In examination one day I found (in the same hive) a laying queen of the same looks which was not clipt; I caged her, and continued looking for my clipt queen, which was also found on another comb. How is this? Is it an usual thing for two laying queens to be in one hive without any division?
2. Does a laying queen ever leave the hive on any other occasion save that of swarming or absconding? If so, on what reason else?
3. Does clipping injure queens in any way?
4. Is Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing" the best method of rearing best queens?
5. What month is best to rear good queens in the United States? or what time is best to import a queen?
6. Do bees discharge any feces? If so, where do they deposit it?
7. Will sugar syrup feeding stimulate breeding? If so, is it as good as honey?
8. How long do drones live?

JAMAICA.

ANSWERS.—1. Every now and then some one finds two queens in a hive. Generally, however, it is a case of mother and daughter, the mother being old and soon failing entirely, I had one case, however, in which two queens, not related, both apparently vigorous, dwelt together amicably a number of weeks, both laying in the same colony.

2. As a rule no, but there have been exceptions reported. It is just possible, however, that those who reported the exceptions were mistaken in their observations.

3. I think not. Some say that bees are more likely to supersede a clipt queen, but this may be because the supersedeure of a clipt queen can be readily detected, while a queen with whole wings may be superseded and the change not be noticed, because the new queen looks so much like the old.

4. Every one is likely to think his own method best, but you may feel safe in general in following Doolittle. He's a very close and careful observer, and a conscientious adviser.

4. Good queens are reared throughout all the hot months, and perhaps there would be no trouble in your getting them any time from June to the last of September.

6. Yes, when on the wing away from the hive, except when through long confinement they become practically dis-

eased, and then pollute the hive and combs with their excrement.

7. Any feeding will tend to stimulate breeding, but sugar syrup is not so good as honey.

7. No specific length of time. They generally live till the workers decide they are no longer wanted, there being a failure, more or less, of the yield of honey.

Honey-Plants to be Named.

I send samples of two kinds of flowers, No. 1 and No. 2, on which my bees are working vigorously. I would like to know what they are worth as honey-plants. PENN.

ANSWER.—As I have said more than once, I am not much of a botanist, and I cannot name the plants you send beyond saying they belong to the compositae. But any plant upon which bees work vigorously is of value, and that, even tho they never store a drop of surplus therefrom. For there's a good deal that's relative in the value of honey-plants. Suppose you have a plant that yields one-fourth as much honey as clover. If clover is plenty, and the plant in question blooms at the same time, the bees will not touch it; it is worthless. But if it comes at a time when no nectar can be had from any other source, the bees will work busily upon it, and it is of real value. Even if they get very little honey from it, the fact that they work vigorously upon it shows that it yields more than perhaps anything else at that particular time, and it keeps the bees from robbing and other mischief, and helps to keep the queen laying.

Moving Bees—Queen Lost in Winter—Transfer-ring—Wiring Frames—Shading and Ventilating New Colonies.

1. How and when can I move my apiary about 30 yards? Last winter, during a cold spell of weather, I moved my bees, and in about 10 days the weather turned warm and the bees came out and went back to the old stand, and clustered on a trunk of a tree.
2. In case a queen dies during winter, do the bees rear them another? If so, does she have to wait until spring to be fertilized?
3. In transferring, how would it do to drive the bees from the old hive into a new one with foundation, and not transfer any of the old comb?—a satisfactory job which I have never been able to do.
4. Should the wire, in wiring foundation in frames, be drawn tight or left slack?
5. How much smaller than the inside of a frame should the foundation be?
6. Why is there so much more stress (in the papers) laid on shading and ventilating a colony of bees just hived or transferred, than there is on an old colony?

TENNESSEE.

ANSWERS.—1. The time to move them is when they will not fly again for some considerable time, and so mark their location upon their next flight. Perhaps that's the very thing you tried to do, but it turned out that they had a flight sooner than you expected. It might perhaps be better to wait till later in the winter—that's guessing that you moved them early in the winter—but the probability is that in Tennessee warm spells come almost any time in the winter. It will help matters somewhat if at the time of moving you set up boards in front of the hive, so that the bees cannot fly directly out of the hives. Another thing might help: When the first warm day comes, and the bees begin to fly out, shut them into the hives so they can't fly—look out you don't smother them—and after they have struggled to make an exit for some time, open the entrance, having the board in front as before-mentioned, and they will do better at marking the entrance. If you cannot keep them from going back to the old spot, set there one or more hives with combs in them, and after they stop flying

for the day take the bees and add them to the hive that needs them most.

2. When a queen dies in winter, you may count the colony is gone up. There is no brood or eggs present from which to rear a queen.

3. It will do all right, and if you drive all the bees you will have a good colony. But of course you'll lose all the brood in the hive, which amounts to a good deal. If you get the queen and most of the bees, leaving enough bees in the hive to take care of the brood, you can drive out the rest three weeks later, adding them to the colony, thus having all the bees you would have had if the bees had been left in the old hive. A favorite way with some is to wait till a prime swarm issues, hive the swarm in a frame hive, then three weeks later drive out the balance.

4. I'm not sure. I've put in a great deal of wire, and have always drawn it tight, but some say that with horizontal wiring there will be less sagging of the foundation if the wire be left slack. I think so good authorities as C. P. Dadant and the A. I. Root Co. favor this view. If the wires be perpendicular, perhaps all would have them tight. I've just consulted Root's catalog, and they say the wire should be "drawn just tight enough to take up the slack (be sure not too tight or the foundation will buckle)."

5. The same authority says to cut the foundation $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shallower than the inside depth of the frame. Nothing is said about the horizontal length of the foundation, but $\frac{3}{8}$ inch is not needed there; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch will make good work, and if the hive is level from front to rear, there is no need of more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch between the foundation and the end-bar, and I've had very good work with no space whatever.

6. Just because the bees put so much stress on it. With a well established home and a rising family the bees will stand a great deal of heat before they will desert, but when there is nothing of that kind to hold them, the bees are more exacting in their requirements, and if the hive is too hot and close they'll promptly take their departure. One thing that makes some difference is that at the time of swarming there is a great deal of excitement, and that makes the heat greater.

Stores for Winter—Ventilating Hives to Prevent Swarming.

1. I have four colonies of bees, and this year took 300 pounds of honey in one-pound sections, and the honey-flow ceased suddenly about July 1, when a drouth set in and still continues, no rain yet. The last of August I made an examination, and found the colonies all strong, but almost destitute of honey, so I at once began to feed, and fed each colony just 15 pounds of granulated sugar, with an equal amount of water by measure. Is that amount of sugar and water sufficient to carry them through until spring?

2. I see it recommended by some bee-keepers to raise the hives from the bottom-boards in summer to give ventilation and prevent swarming? As my hives are all nailed fast to the bottom-boards, would you advise loosening them in order to raise them? or would you let them alone?

3. If so raised, would not the queen, when she comes out with a swarm, be liable to come out at the back or sides of the hive, and be lost? My queens are all clipped.

4. My hives are all 8-frame dovetailed, with a scant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch entrance the full width. I had thought of enlarging them to one inch, the full width, next spring, thinking that would give them sufficient ventilation. Would you advise that, or not?

5. I have been following the plan of controlling swarming where no increase is desired, as given by you in your book, "A Year Among the Bees," page 69, by caging the queen for 10 days, then releasing her after cutting out all queen-cells. I have been very successful that way, yet it requires considerable work. Do you still like the plan? And do you think the bees will work just as well where the queen is caged for 10 days?

INDIANA.

ANSWERS.—1. The bees may, and they may not, have sufficient stores. It makes a difference whether they are cel-

lared or not. It makes a big difference whether there is a good yield of fall honey or nothing whatever. Very likely, with what they may gather—for usually they gather a little fall honey—they will come through all right. Besides, there may have been enough honey in the hive before feeding to make quite a little difference. If wintered in the cellar they will most likely be all right.

2. There are advantages and disadvantages in both ways, but on the whole I believe I don't want any tight bottoms, altho for years I had many of them.

3. Clipped queens may be a little more likely to be lost if the hive is open all around, but I never could discover any difference. It is more troublesome, however, to find the queen when she comes out if you have to watch on four sides of the hive instead of one.

4. Yes, as soon as the weather is warm, I'd rather have an inch than half as much. Of course you wouldn't enlarge the entrance by cutting away any part of the hive proper, but by making the change in the bottom-board. A good way practiced by some is to make slender wedges the entire length of the hive, the head of the wedge being half an inch or an inch thick, depending on how large you want the entrance, the head of the wedge being under the side of the hive in front, and the wedge running down to a sharp edge at the back end of the hive.

5. Yes, the plan is a good one, where there is any one present to watch for swarms when they issue. It requires a good deal of work to cut out the cells, and the worst of it is that you may miss cells. Altho it takes a good deal more room to describe it, I think you will find the plan given on the next page requires less labor, as in that plan you get the bees themselves to destroy the queen-cells, and they never miss any. I doubt if the bees do as well at building comb while the queen is caged or out of the hive, but they might do less in the long run if the swarm were hived in the usual way.

Candied Honey in Combs for Winter.

I have 200 colonies of bees, and each colony has from three to five frames of candied honey in them. What is best to do with it? We run for comb honey. Will the bees winter well on the old candied honey? I neglected to extract out of the brood-chamber last fall with above results.

COLORADO.

ANSWER.—If there is enough liquid honey in the hives aside from that which is candied, the bees may winter all right. And if by using both the liquid and the candied they will have enough, still they may winter all right. It is doubtful if the candied honey, however, is as good as the liquid. The bees generally take out the softer part and leave the harder grains, or rather they throw these grains out of the hive, wasting it. Just what they do with it when it is candied into one uniform mass, I don't know. I suspect that in the dry climate of Colorado they might have trouble to do anything with it, still they manage hard, dry sugar-candy, and perhaps they'd manage the honey that was entirely solid. From what has been said, you will see that the probability is that if bees do winter on candied honey, it will take more than of the liquid.

If you should get through the winter all right, the problem will still remain: What shall be done with the granulated honey left in the combs? The whole thing could be melted up, but it seems too bad to destroy the combs. Perhaps if openly exposed the bees would rob it out. In case the granules are thrown out, something could be set under the combs to collect them, and then they could be melted. Perhaps it might be a good thing to sprinkle the combs with water before offering them to the bees.

Now all this is largely guessing, and it would be a kindness if some Colorado man who has "been through the mill" would tell us all about it.

The American Bee Journal
 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
 GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Sent Free.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.]

United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

MEMBERSHIP FEE—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE W. YORK. VICE-PRES.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.
 SECRETARY—DR. A. B. MASON, Station B, Toledo, Ohio.

Board of Directors.

E. R. ROOT. E. WHITCOMB. E. T. ABBOTT.
 W. Z. HUTCHINSON. DR. C. C. MILLER. C. P. DADANT.

General Manager and Treasurer.

EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.

Vol. XXXVII. CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 14, 1897. No. 41.

Editorial Comments.

The Northwestern Convention, to be held at the New Briggs House, northeast corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 10 and 11, promises to be a good one. Editor Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, expects to be here; and Editor E. R. Root, of Gleanings, says he "might come with some coaxing." We think he ought to come *without* coaxing.

Remember, this meeting comes during the Fat Stock Show, when the railroad rates will be low. It is likely that the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Convention will hold a session some time during the two days, as may be decided upon after the members get here.

We are hoping that every bee-keeper within at least 200 miles of Chicago will be here. There will likely be no essays, but lots of very interesting and profitable discussions, in regular old Northwestern style. Come.

The Illinois Honey Exhibit at the State Fair, held at Springfield Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, inclusive, was very fine indeed. The editor of the American Bee Journal had the honor, as well as pleasure, of acting as judge of the exhibits in the apilary department, and was in attendance Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 29 and 30.

We might say here that, so far as we know, the Illinois Fair is the most liberal in its premium list toward bee-keepers, of any Fair association in this country. The cash premiums offered this year amounted to a total of \$464. No wonder creditable displays were made.

The premiums offered on bees and honey were this year divided—first, "For Illinois bee-keepers only;" and, second,

"Open to the world." In the former there were four exhibitors; and in the latter, seven, the three extra being from Michigan. But we noticed that the entries made did not quite cover all the premiums offered.

The judge, in making the awards, was governed by the rules adopted by the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, published on page 261 of the Bee Journal for April 29, 1897. The following were the winners of the premiums:

FOR ILLINOIS BEE-KEEPERS ONLY.

Display of comb honey—1st, \$25, M. J. Becker; 2nd, \$15, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3rd, \$5, Geo. Poindexter.

Case of white clover comb honey, 12 to 24 lbs.—1st, \$5, M. J. Becker; 2nd, \$3, Jas. A. Stone & Son.

Case of basswood honey, 12 to 24 lbs.—1st, \$5, S. G. Soverhill.

Case of comb honey from fall flowers—1st, \$5, Jas. A. Stone & Son.

Display of extracted honey—1st, \$25, C. Becker; 2nd, \$15, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 3rd, \$5, Geo. Poindexter.

Display of samples of extracted honey named—1st, \$5, C. Becker; 2nd, \$3, Jas. A. Stone & Son.

Display of candied honey—1st, \$15, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2nd, \$10, C. Becker.

Display of beeswax—1st, \$15, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2nd, \$10, C. Becker.

Display of queen-bees in cages—1st, \$5, Thos. S. Wallace; 2nd, \$3, Jas. A. Stone & Son.

Display of Illinois honey-plants—1st, \$5, C. Becker; 2nd, \$3, Geo. Poindexter.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Display of comb honey—1st, \$25, W. Z. Hutchinson; 2nd, \$15, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of white honey from different flowers—1st, \$10, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick; 2nd, \$5, W. Z. Hutchinson.

Collection of labeled cases containing 12 or more pounds of amber or dark honey from different flowers—1st, \$10, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

Display of extracted honey—1st, \$25, W. Z. Hutchinson; 2nd, \$15, C. Becker; 3rd, \$5, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

Display of samples of extracted honey, named—1st, \$5, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick; 2nd, \$3, W. Z. Hutchinson.

Display of candied honey—1st, \$15, Jas. A. Stone & Son; 2nd, \$10, W. Z. Hutchinson.

Display of beeswax—1st, \$15, W. Z. Hutchinson; 2nd, \$10, Jas. A. Stone & Son.

One frame dark Italian bees—1st, \$5, Geo. Poindexter; 2nd, \$3, Elmer Hutchinson.

One frame golden Italian bees—1st, \$5, Thos. S. Wallace; 2nd, \$3, W. Z. Hutchinson.

One frame Carniolan bees—1st, \$5, W. Z. Hutchinson; 2nd, \$3, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

One frame Albino bees—1st, \$5, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick; 2nd, \$3, W. Z. Hutchinson.

One frame Cyprian bees—1st, \$5, Elmer Hutchinson; 2nd, \$3, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

One frame Holy Land bees—1st, \$5, W. Z. Hutchinson; 2nd, \$3, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

One frame black bees—1st, \$5, W. Z. Hutchinson; 2nd, \$3, Geo. Poindexter.

We might say that we found the rules for judging a very great help, but in several instances they need revising badly. At some future time we hope to point out some of their weak points, now that they have had one good test.

Bees Win Again.—Mr. J. L. Strong, of Page Co., Iowa, it will be remembered, was in trouble last year on account of keeping bees in a city. His case came up in the courts recently, and of course decided in his favor. Here is what he reported Sept. 29:

I wrote you last January that proceedings had been commenced in the district court to prevent me from keeping bees in the city of Clarinda, Iowa, claiming the same as a nuisance. The suit was to have come up in the January term, but was continued until the present term, when a decree was given in favor of the defense.

The plaintiff had an army of witnesses, but when they went on the stand, they knew very little about what they were expected to testify to. The trial occupied a day, and the

plaintiff tried hard to show that the bees destroyed both grapes and peaches; but the Government Report by N. W. McLain seemed to settle the matter with the Judge, who gave his decision in favor of the "little busy bee."

J. L. STRONG.

Here is another proof that very little besides past experiments and former court decisions are needed to protect bee-keepers in their right to keep bees, and to prove that the pursuit is not a nuisance. What is most needed now is a big effort to stop the adulteration of honey. That is the next stronghold to be taken by bee-keepers. And the New Union will help do it just as soon as there is a sufficiently large bank account at its back. We hope bee-keepers will soon begin to realize this fact, and pour in their membership dollars to aid in carrying forward a work that is so directly in their own interest as this. Send your dollar to us or to the Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio, and have a hand in the fight.

The New Union's Constitution was somewhat overhauled at the recent Buffalo convention; or perhaps we would better say that certain amendments were recommended, the same to be approved or rejected at the time of the annual election to be held in December. But before giving the suggested changes, we here show

The New Union's Present Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to promote and protect the interests of its members; to defend them in their lawful rights; to enforce laws against the adulteration of honey; to prosecute dishonest honey commission-men; and to advance the pursuit of bee-culture in general.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1.—Any person may become a member upon the payment of a membership fee of one dollar annually to the Secretary or General Manager on or before the first day of January of each year, except as provided in Section 8 of Article VI of this Constitution.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Board of Directors which shall consist of a General Manager and six Directors, whose terms of office shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified; and the Director, aside from the General Manager, receiving the largest number of votes shall be chairman of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall be elected by ballot by a majority of the members present at each annual meeting of the Union, and shall constitute the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2.—The General Manager and the Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot during the month of December of each year by a majority of the members voting; blank Postal Card ballots for this purpose, accompanied by a full list of the membership, shall be mailed to each member by the General Manager; and said ballots shall be returned to a committee of two members, who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, whose names and postoffice address shall be sent to the General Manager by said Executive Committee on or before the 15th of the November preceding the election. Said committee of two shall count the ballots and certify the result to the General Manager during the first week in January.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—*President*—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the annual meeting of the Union; and to perform such other duties as may devolve upon the presiding officer.

SEC. 2.—*Vice-President*—In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall perform the duties of President.

SEC. 3.—*Secretary*—It shall be the duty of the Secretary

to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting; to receive membership fees; to furnish the General Manager with the names and postoffice address of those who become members at the annual meeting; to pay to the Treasurer of the Union all moneys left in his hands after paying the expenses of the annual meeting; and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Union; and he shall receive such sum for his services, not exceeding \$25, as may be granted by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4.—*General Manager*—The General Manager shall be Secretary of the Board of Directors, and shall keep a list of the names of members with their postoffice address; receive membership fees, and be Treasurer of this Union. He shall give a bond in such amount, and with such conditions as may be required and approved by the Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of his duties, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Board of Directors, or by this Constitution.

SEC. 5.—At the time of sending the ballots to the members for the annual election of the Board of Directors, he shall also send to each member a statement of the financial condition of the Union, and a report of the work done by said Board of Directors.

SEC. 6.—The Board of Directors shall pay the General Manager such sum for his services as said Board may deem proper, but not to exceed 20 per cent. of the receipts of the Union. Said Board shall meet at such time and place as it may decide upon.

SEC. 7.—*Board of Directors*—The Board of Directors shall determine what course shall be taken by the Union upon any matter presented to it for consideration, that does not conflict with this Constitution; and cause such extra, but equal, assessments to be made on each member as may become necessary, giving the reason to each member why such assessment is required; provided that not more than one assessment shall be made in any one year, and not to an amount exceeding the annual membership fee, without a majority vote of all the members of the Union.

SEC. 8.—Any member refusing, or neglecting, to pay said assessment as required by the Board of Directors shall forfeit his membership, and his right to become a member of the Union for one year after said assessment becomes due.

ARTICLE VII.—FUNDS.

SEC. 1.—The funds of this Union may be used for any purpose that the Board of Directors may consider for the interest of its members, and for the advancement of the pursuit of bee-culture.

ARTICLE VIII.—VACANCIES.

Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled by the Executive Committee; and any vacancy occurring in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX.—MEETINGS.

This Union shall hold annual meetings at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the Executive Committee, who shall give at least 60 days' notice in the bee-periodicals, of the time and place of meeting.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of all the members, provided notice of said alteration or amendment has been given at a previous annual meeting.

Secretary Mason has written out the changes proposed at Buffalo, and forwarded them to us for insertion in these columns. He presents them as follows:

MR. EDITOR:—At the recent meeting of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, held in Buffalo, N. Y., the following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by A. B. Mason, in accordance with Article X of the Constitution:

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

That Article III, Section 1, be amended so as to read: "Any person who is in accord with the purpose and aim of this Union, and will work in harmony with the same, may become a member by the payment of one dollar annually to the General Manager or Secretary; and said membership shall expire at the end of one year from the time of said payment, except as provided in Section 8 of Article VI of this Constitution."

That Article IV be so amended as to read: "SECTION 1.—

The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Board of Directors, which shall consist of a General Manager and six Directors whose term of office shall be for three years, or until their successors are elected and qualified, except that the term of office of the two Directors having received the smallest number of votes at the time of voting for Directors in March, 1897, shall expire Dec. 31, 1897; and that the term of office of the two Directors having received the next largest number of votes at the said time of voting shall expire Dec. 31, 1898; and that the term of office of the two Directors having received the largest number of votes at the said time of voting shall expire Dec. 31, 1899."

"SECTION 2.—The Board of Directors shall choose their own chairman."

That Section 2 of Article V be amended so as to read: "The General Manager and the two Directors to succeed the two whose term of office expires each year, shall be elected by ballot during the month of December of each year by a majority vote of the members voting; and the Board of Directors shall prescribe how all votes of the members shall be taken."

That the words "at the annual meeting," in Section 3 of Article VI be substituted by the words, "whenever requested by him; to make a report at the annual meeting of the Union, and whenever requested to do so by the Board of Directors, of all moneys received and paid out by him since the last annual meeting."

That Section 5 of Article VI be amended so as to read: "At the time of sending the ballots to the members for the annual election, he shall also send to each member a list of the names of all members, and an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the funds of the Union by the Board of Directors, and a report of the work done by said Board of Directors."

That the words "altered or," in Article X, be erased.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

The amendments are now before the New Union's members as they will be presented to be voted upon later on. As all of them were almost unanimously approved at Buffalo, they will doubtless be adopted and become a part of the Constitution in December.

The Weekly Budget.

THE ONE-PIECE SECTION CO. (formerly the Wauzeka Section Co.) has recently removed from Wauzeka to Prairie du Chien, Wis. Mr. W. P. Keyes is the manager of the concern.

DR. F. W. RICH, of Cook Co., Ill., dropt in to see us one day last week. He is one of the new bee-keepers, and will make a success with his bees. He anticipates going into the business extensively another season.

MR. W. C. LYMAN, of Dupage Co., Ill., gave us a short call this week. He increased from about 50 colonies the past season to 80, and took about one ton of honey. He sells in the home market. He will attend the Northwestern convention next month here in Chicago.

REV. A. B. METTLER, of La Salle Co., Ill., called on us last week, when attending the annual session of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist church being held in this city. Mr. Mettler is a bee-keeper as well as a preacher. We regretted not seeing him, as we happened to be out of the office when he called.

HON. A. S. HARDY, Premier of Ontario, Canada, in his boyhood days cultivated a taste for honey. The Canadian Bee Journal reports that at the recent Toronto Exposition Mr. Hardy spent some time at the tent where bees were exhibited, and also visited the honey exhibit. No wonder our Canadian bee-keeping friends are proud of their Premier. Most men in high official position have but little time to even notice things

outside of their special office. But the majority of them would be interested in such sweet things as honey and bees if they had half a chance.

MR. D. W. HEISE—one of the many bright and original Canadian bee-keepers—contributes to the Canadian Bee Journal quite regularly an interesting column or two called "Notes and Pickings." Whenever he begins "Picking" on us, we'll make "Notes" of it, and then he'll likely be about as "hot" as his name would indicate when pronounced in Germany.

C. L. BOWEN, of Ray Co., Mo., referring to a lost copy of the Bee Journal last month, said:

"My paper failed to come last week—the first time in 10 years."

We hardly need be ashamed of a record like that—only one copy of a weekly bee-paper missing in 10 years!

MR. F. GRABBE, of Lake Co., Ill., dropt in upon us a week ago yesterday. Besides his bees he is interested in the sale of a very fine table or drinking water that flows at the rate of six gallons per minute from a spring on his place. What a fine thing it would be if he could get all the people in Chicago to drinking his clear, pure water. Then we'd have no saloons, 75 per cent. less policemen to pay for, but few criminal court cases—in fact, a very desirable place to live.

Now New Subscribers

4 September—Oct.—Nov.—December 4

4 MONTHS FOR 25 CTS.

Get Your Bee-Keeping Friends and Neighbors to Take the Old American Bee Journal.

We would like to have each of our present readers send us two new subscribers for the Bee Journal before November 1, 1897. That surely will not be hard to do, when each will need to pay only 25 cents for the last 4 months of this year, or only about 6 cents a month for the weekly American Bee Journal. Any one with only a colony or two of bees should jump at such an offer as that.

Now, we don't ask you to work for us for nothing, but will say that for each two new 25c. subscribers you send us, we will mail you your choice of one of the following list:

Wood Binder for the Bee Journal.....	20c.
50 copies of leaflet on "Why Eat Honey?".....	20c.
50 " " on "How to Keep Honey".....	20c.
50 " " on "Alsike Clover".....	20c.
1 copy each "Preparation of Honey for the Market" (10c.) and Doolittle's "Hive I Use" (5c.).....	15c.
1 copy each Dadants' "Handling Bees" (8c.) and "Bee-Pasturage a Necessity" (10c.).....	18c.
Dr. Howard's book on "Foul Brood".....	25c.
Kohnke's "Foul Brood" book.....	25c.
Cheshire's "Foul Brood" book (10c.) and Dadants' "Handling Bees" (8c.).....	18c.
Dr. Foote's Hand-Book of Health.....	25c.
Rural Life Book.....	25c.
Our Poultry Doctor, by Fanny Field.....	25c.
Poultry for Market and Profit, by Fanny Field.....	25c.
Capons and Caponizing.....	25c.
Turkeys for Market and Profit.....	25c.
Green's Four Books on Fruit-Growing.....	25c.
Ropp Commercial Calculator No. 1.....	25c.
Silo and Silage, by Prof. Cook.....	25c.
Bienen-Kultur [German].....	40c.
Kendall's Horse-Book [English or German].....	25c.
1 Pound White Clover Seed.....	25c.
1 " Sweet ".....	25c.
1 1/4 " Alsike ".....	25c.
1 1/4 " Alfalfa ".....	25c.
1 1/4 " Crimson ".....	25c.
The Horse—How to Break and Handle.....	20c.

We make the above offers only to those who are now subscribers; in other words, no one sending in his own 25 cents as a new subscriber can also claim a choice of the above list.

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 220 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 400 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 175 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called **BEES OF HONEY**. 10 page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers. Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as **Why Eat Honey**.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cts.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plant. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cts.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Report of the first 20 conventions. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. B. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

Green's Four Books, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st, How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th, General Fruit Instruction. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

Garden and Orchard, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

Kendall's Horse-Book.—35 pictures, showing positions of sick horses, and treats on all their diseases. English or German. Price, 25 cts.

Lumber and Log-Book.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks; wages, etc. 25c.

Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

Grain Tables, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Our Poultry Doctor, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cure. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Rural Life.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

Potato Culture, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only one book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....2.00
3. Bee-Keeper's Guide.....1.75
4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound].....1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.....1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....1.30
8. Bienen-Kultur [German].....1.20
9. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....1.75
10. Thirty Years Among the Bees.....1.30
11. Bee-Keeping for Profit.....1.15
12. Convention Hand-Book.....1.15
13. Poultry for Market and Profit.....1.10
14. Turkeys for Market and Profit.....1.10
15. Capons and Caponizing.....1.10
16. Our Poultry Doctor.....1.10
17. Green's Four Books.....1.15
18. Garden and Orchard.....1.15
19. Rural Life.....1.10
20. Commercial Calculator, No. 1.....1.25
21. Commercial Calculator, No. 2.....1.40
22. Kendall's Horse-Book.....1.10
23. Potato Culture.....1.20
24. Hand-Book of Health.....1.10
25. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush.....1.20
26. Silo and Silage.....1.10
27. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....1.30
28. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....1.75
29. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies).....2.00
30. Bee-Keepers' Directory.....1.30

Muth's HONEY-EXTRACTOR

Square Glass Jars.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES in general, etc etc

Send for our new catalog.

Practical Hints will be mailed for 10c. in stamps. Apply to—

Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Honey - Clovers !

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover.....	.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover (white).....	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
White Clover.....	.90	1.60	3.75	7.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

GEORGE W. YORK & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

ITALIAN QUEENS

"Good Yellow Ones"—60c each; 6 for \$3.00.

1-LB. HONEY-JARS

\$4.50 per gross.

Catalog of Apiarian Supplies free.

I. J. STRINGHAM,

105 Park Place. NEW YORK, N. Y.

APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES,

DR. PEIRO, Specialist

Offices: 1019, 100 State St., CHICAGO. Hours 9 to 4.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

No. 1 "Barkley" Harness, \$5.50. Best value ever offered. Good as any \$12.00 shop harness made.



HARNESSES FOR FARMERS

All kinds direct to consumers from the factory at wholesale prices. We save you 40% on HARNESSES, BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, SURREYS AND PHAETONS.

\$5.50. FIRST CLASS GOODS. Reduced Low Prices.

Barkley Harness, \$4.50 up to \$7.50 up.
Barkley Buggies, \$27.50 up.
Barkley Road Carts, \$50.00 up.
Barkley Phaetons, \$100.00 up.
Write for special Barkley Circular of simple Harness and Vehicles.

DEFY COMPETITION.

Read our book of voluntary testimonials from our customers, and see what they think of Barkley goods and business methods. It will pay you to do so. We are selling direct to consumers, saving the traveling man's expenses and dealer's profit. Send for cat. and prices.

Famous "Barkley" Buggy, \$41.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Former Price \$55.00

FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

General Items.

Very Light Honey Crop.

The honey crop is very light here this year. Bees are gathering honey slowly now. I think they will have enough for winter.

G. D. HAWK.

Sullivan Co., Tenn., Sept. 25.

Report—Feed Scarce.

I have 1000 pounds of fine comb honey and sold about an equal amount of extracted. I increased from 56 colonies to 102. Summer feed is scarce this year. We had no late rains.

C. W. KERLIN.

Monterey Co., Calif., Sept. 27.

Did Well, Considering.

We have 175 colonies at present, all in chaff hives. I have secured 4000 pounds of white honey from them this season. They did extra well, considering the dry weather. I haven't any late honey to speak of. I marketed my honey in Detroit, the same as usual, for 8 and 10 cents per pound.

C. A. STANNARD.

Lapeer Co., Mich. Oct. 2.

Fears Foul Brood.

I have about 70 colonies of bees, and suspect that I have several mild cases of foul brood. Please refer me to some one to whom I may send a sample of brood to be analyzed.

W. T. SUTER.

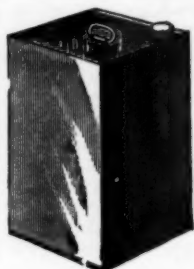
Northumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 28.

[No doubt Mr. Wm. McEvoy of Woodburn, Ont., Canada, Ontario's Foul Brood Inspector, would be glad to help you or any one else who may wish to mail him samples of affected brood.—EDITOR.]

Carniolan Bees—The Home Market.

I am pleased with the Bee Journal. Some bee-keepers are so far advanced that they can learn nothing from bee-papers. I have not got there. I am learning all the time by reading and by observation. I run mostly for extracted honey because I reach the man who eats honey—I mean the workingman—the man who buys it by the 60-pound tin can. Those who buy comb honey buy it to look at on the table, a few sections is their winter's supply.

I use 10-frame Langstroth hives, and never allow my bees to lie outside of the hive. I raise the hive up an inch from the bottom-board all around, and raise the cover the width of a section. I select a shady location and have no use for non-swarming bees. I want the worst swarmer I can find, for that means the most prolific, the most business bee. I have Carniolans. I saw them condemned as such awful swarmer. I said, "That is the bee I want." I found them more prolific, the queen occupies about three frames more with brood than the Italians, they are more gentle, winter better, and are just as good to gather honey. I was disappointed in their swarming. I find they will stand fully as much crowding as the Italians. In the colonies I run for comb I had no swarming, while



Finest Alfalfa Honey!

IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

Low Prices Now!

We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7 cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 6½ cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6¼ cents. The Cash must accompany each order.

A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin.

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7Att

BEE-KEEPERS We make The Very Finest Line of in the Market, and sell them at Low Prices. SUPPLIES

Send for Free Illustrated Catalog and Price-List.

G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Agent for the Southwest—E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at Factory Prices.

That Queen-Clipping Device Free!

Works Like a Charm.

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees. WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

PLEASE READ THIS OFFER TO PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS:

Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 30 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer. You can't earn 30 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cash PAID FOR Beeswax

For all the **Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax** delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 25 cents per pound, CASH; or 28 cents for whatever part is exchanged for the Bee Journal, Honey, Books or Seed, that we offer. If you want **cash, promptly**, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.

CARLOADS



Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and **Everything** used in the Bee-Industry.

We want the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. We supply Dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment.

Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

Inter-State Manufacturing Co.,

HUDSON, St. Croix Co., WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Earn Your Christmas Money

Or Presents, by going among your friends and neighbors, and help to introduce **Whitman's Pure Teas, Spices, Baking-Powder**, etc. 25 lbs. for solid silver Chatelaine Watch and Chain; or 20 lbs. for a Mandolin or Guitar; 25 lbs. for an autoharp; 175 lbs. for a High-Grade Ladies' or Gents' Bicycle; 50 lbs. for a Decorated Dinner Set; 40 lbs. for a Ladies' or Gents' Gold Watch; 20 lbs. for a Dexter Camera; 5 lbs. for a Zar Camera; 10 lbs. for a Solid Gold Ring; 8 lbs. for a Set of Nut-Picks and Cracker. Only Strictly Pure Goods handled.

Freight paid on all orders accompanied by the cash. Send address on card for Catalog, Order Sheet, etc. **A. H. WHITMAN & CO.,**

[Dept. E] 2714 No. Western Ave., CHICAGO ILL.

38A4t Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FOR SALE.

Aplary and Small Farm in southwest Texas. Address.

Mrs. M. M. Dunnegan, Mathis, Tex.
40A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

READERS

Of this Journal who write to any of our advertisers, either in ordering, or asking about the Goods offered, will please state that they saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Queens and Queen-Rearing.

If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the **BEE JOURNAL** for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us two new subscribers to the **BEE JOURNAL** for a year at \$1.00 each.

my neighbor with an Italian aplary, was having as high as 10 swarms a day. I had none at all. They have come to stay with me. Most of my swarming is when they supersede a queen.

About selling honey, by all means cultivate the home market. I cannot afford to sell a pound of poor honey, especially to my home customers. Some make the mistake of taking all the first-class honey to the cities and towns, and selling the thin, poor honey at home. I make it a point never to be stingy. If a neighbor drops in, give him a dish of honey to eat. Very often he will say, "That is splendid honey. How do you sell it?" Cultivate his taste for your honey. You will think it very strange when I tell you that buckwheat is the favorite honey here. Give them a taste of light honey, and they will say, "It's very nice but I will wait for the buckwheat." This is a buckwheat section.

J. A. DEWITT.

Ontario, Canada, Oct. 5.

Some Did Fairly Well.

I like the American Bee Journal. Some of our bee-keepers have done fairly well this season; others not so well. After the white clover came into bloom, which is our main stay here, there was a deal of cool, damp weather, with an occasional extremely hot day. Whether that had anything to do with the rather poor yield, or not, I can't say, as I consider myself yet only a novice. We depend somewhat on linden, but there was almost none from that source this season.

WM. MILLER.

Ontario, Canada, Sept. 30.

Selling Honey-Lemonade at Fairs.

Our crops here have all been burnt out by the hot weather; no honey except from the dry-weather honey-vine. I attended the Tri-State Fair here last week, and won all 1st premiums (7) in the bee and honey department, and we took in \$55.00 from sales of honey-lemonade. If we would have had hot weather, I believe we would have made \$100 on honey-lemonade. We now use a good deal of honey to flavor the lemonade as we find it improves the taste wonderfully. We had six pretty girls to help sell lemonade.

J. C. WALLENMEYER.

Vanderburgh Co., Ind., Sept. 28.

A Correction—The Season.

I find a mistake in my report on page 601. It should read that I *helped* to judge the honey exhibit, instead of saying that I judged it, etc., as there was another bee-keeper from near Stillwater, Minn. (I can't think of his name), a good judge, too, who helped, and I think to very good satisfaction to the exhibitors. At least I did not hear of any complaints.

I omitted to say that much credit is due the President of the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association, and Superintendent of the Exhibition, Mr. E. P. West, for getting together such a creditable aparian exhibit in such an off year as this has been in Minnesota, except in a few small localities.

Now that the honey season is over (had a frost Sept. 20), we have had the loveliest weather we could wish for; the past 10 days we have had, and still

BEEES FOR SALE.

About 90 Colonies of Italians. Any one wanting to start an aplary cannot do better than to call on Dr. E. Gallup, Santa Ana, Calif., and examine the Bees before purchasing elsewhere. Double sets of Combs in Langstroth-Simplicity Hives, and warranted a superior lot of Bees for business. Correspondence solicited. **Dr. E. GALLUP,**

SANTA ANA, Orange Co., CAL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES,
DR. PEIRO, Specialist
Offices: 1019, 100 State St.,
CHICAGO. Hours 9 to 4.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



SEE THAT WINK!

Bee - Supplies! ROOT'S

GOODS at Root's Prices.

Pounder's Honey - Jars,

and every thing used by

bee-keepers. Prompt service,

low freight rate. Cat

tree. **Walter S. Ponder,**

162 Mass. Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

IF YOU WANT THE BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Grood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked

the quickest of any Foundation made

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,

Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four

men using hand tools, in

Ripping, Cutting-off, Mi-

trring, Rabbeting, Groov-

ing, Gaining, Dadoing,

Edging-up, Jointing Stuff,

etc. Full Line of Foot and

Hand Power Machinery.

Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,

46 Water St.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1897.

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

California

If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a Sample Copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated \$2.00 per annum. Sample Copy Free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,

330 Market St., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

A HANDY TOOL-HOLDER!

Sent by Express, for \$1.50; or with the Bee Journal
one year—both for \$2.00.

Every Manufacturer, Miller, Carpenter, Cabinet Maker, Machinist, Wheelwright and Quarryman, Farmer, or any one using a grindstone, should have one of these Tool-Holders. One boy can do the work of two persons, and grind much faster, easier and with perfect accuracy. Will hold any kind of tool, from the smallest chisel to a draw shave or ax. Extra attachment for sharpening scythe blades included in the above price. The work is done without wetting the hands or soiling the clothes, as the water flows from the operator. It can be attached to any size stone for hand or steam power, is always ready for use, nothing to get out of order, and is absolutely worth 100 times its cost.

No farm is well-equipped unless it has a Tool-Holder. Pays for itself in a short time.

How to Use the Holder.

DIRECTIONS.—The Tool is fastened securely in the Holder by a set-screw and can be ground to any desired bevel by inserting the arm of the Holder into a higher or lower notch of the standard. While turning the crank with the right hand, the left rests on an steadies the Holder; the Tool is moved to the right or left across the stone, or examined while grinding, as readily and in the same way as if held in the hands.

For grinding **Round-Edge Tools**, the holes in the standard are used instead of the notches.



Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

CHICAGO, ILL.



RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER

Need We Say More?

All about them in Book on Incubation and Poultry. Sent for 10 cents.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILLS.

37D174

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

have, bright, clear sunshine, altho the bees are done for this year. We were happy to make and put up the biggest and finest second crop of tame hay; some of it yields two and three tons per acre. This fine weather is also very much desired for threshing and other fall work on the farm, and for getting the bees ready for winter. Some of them have to be fed. We did not have one full week of sunshine, or without rain, all summer until now. Most of the grain was cut and stacked moist.

C. THEILMANN.

Wabasha Co., Minn., Sept. 25.

A Long Honey-Yield, Etc.

Bees are doing well. I past an alfalfa field in full bloom to-day, literally alive with bees. It has been one continual flow of honey from March 1 up to date, for the Italians. They commenced gathering Feb. 1, but did not commence storing until March 1—8 months. They will still gather more than they consume up to Dec. 1.

The excuse almost every one makes is that we do not want any Eastern bee-paper, as it is all filled with the wintering problem. I distributed some extra copies of the American Bee Journal, and one man was here this morning and said: "By George, Dock, I got some good points out of that article of yours that

I never had thought of before," I replied, "If you will subscribe for the Bee Journal you will get more, as they are going to come right along." DR. E. GALLUP.
Orange Co., Calif., Sept. 25.

Another Way to Destroy Ants.

Put a few cents' worth of corrosive sublimate into a bottle and pour water upon it. It will soon be ready for use, but as it is very poisonous care must be taken not to get it on the hands, and children should not be allowed to use articles upon which it is placed. If food can be kept on a table, or in a cupboard with legs, poison the legs for several inches from the floor by rubbing them thoroughly with a swab dipt in the solution. If a platform is under the cupboard, poison it entirely around. Keep the bottle carefully corked in a safe place, and in a few weeks repeat the process if necessary. It is best to prepare the solution yourself, as that which you buy is often too weak to be effectual. After much experience I have never known it to fail.—HELEN S. NORTON, in Michigan Farmer.

A Beginner's Report.

I like the Bee Journal very much, and find it a great help to me, as I am just a beginner in the bee-business. I had

Expert & Testimony.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1897.

To Whom it Concerns:—

Y This certifies that we manufacture "**Yellowzones**" **Z** for Dr. W. B. House, Detour, Mich., from his own private formula; and we wish to state that only the purest ingredients that Science has produced, or that money can buy, are used in their preparation.

We are acting under instructions from Dr. House to spare no pains or expense in making them the very best preparation that the most modern skill can produce. And from our intimate knowledge of them we state unhesitatingly that "**Yellowzones**" are in every respect a most superior remedy.

We also manufacture "**Zonets**" for Dr. House from especially fine ingredients made by ourselves expressly for these wide-awake little laxatives.

Very truly yours,

THE ABBOTT ALKALOIDAL CO.

Per Dr. W. C. Abbott, Prop.

If You Keep But One Remedy
in the House, It Should Be

YELLOWZONES.

Y You have no doubt read Bro. **Z** York's testimony in previous numbers. Yellowzones are used extensively by bee-keepers. They are a general household remedy, indicated in the most severe Neuralgic and Rheumatic pains where other remedies have failed. and in all Fevers, Colds, Headaches, etc., and especially useful in diseases incident to cold weather, and fully guaranteed to please you, or money refunded and no questions asked.

A supply of Zonets, the wide-awake little laxatives, with each box.

We will appreciate your acquaintance and custom.

1 Box, 25c; 6 Boxes, \$1.00.
Most orders are for dollar lots.

W. B. HOUSE, M. D.,

Drawer 1. DETOUR, MICH.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Farm Bee-Keeping.

The only bee-paper in the United States edited exclusively in the interest of the farmer bee-keeper and the beginner is **THE BUSY BEE**, published by—

Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

Write for FREE SAMPLE COPY NOW.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

COMB FOUNDATION Wholesale and Retail.

Working Wax into Foundation for CASH A Specialty.

At Reduced Prices during the Winter. My Foundation will SPEAK FOR ITSELF, and prices are O. K. So do not fail to write for a Catalog with prices and samples.

Beeswax taken in Exchange for Foundation or any other Supplies.

GUS DITTMER,
AUGUSTA, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN QUEENS

50 cents, or 3 for \$1.00. Address,

Mrs. A. A. Simpson, Swarts, Pa.

41A3t Please mention the Bee Journal.

one colony last spring, and it cast one very strong swarm and gathered 117 pounds of fine honey in pound sections, well filled, and of good quality, besides from 75 to 80 pounds in the two hives for the winter's use.

This fall I bought of a neighbor two colonies in a box-hive. I have had the bees transferred to hives of the dove-tail pattern on Langstroth frames (the same as my other hives), and they are doing nicely.

This has been a good season for honey in this section, and there is still some honey in the fields.

I had never supposed that there were one-fiftieth part as many bee-keepers in the United States as there are.

WILEY D. BUELL.

Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 2.

Bee-Keeping in British Columbia.

This has been a pretty hard year with me, amongst the bees. I have neither a swarm nor an ounce of honey, and have been feeding every night all this month to keep them alive and breeding, and I expect to continue some weeks yet. There has been no surplus with any of the bee-keepers around, that I can learn, altho clover and other honey-plants have been luxuriant. I sent to a New York breeder for three of his famous queens, and they came in splendid condition, and the quickest on record—only 13 days from posting the order in Victoria—something different from the five or six weeks I have previously waited for them.

I had some thoughts this year of dropping the American Bee Journal, and patronizing the ———, but it's hard to give it up. It comes so regularly, and is so full of grit.

ERNEST L. ETHERIDGE.

British Columbia, Sept. 21.

What they Say about the Poulder Honey-Jars.

TACOMA, Wash.

WALTER S. POWDER, Indianapolis, Ind.—
DEAR SIR:—Last shipment of jars arrived o. k. There was not one per cent. loss on the entire shipment, and have never had more than two per cent. loss on any shipment from you. I consider your method of crating the best that I have ever seen. Yours truly,
G. D. LITTOOY.

Connecticut.—The fall meeting of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Capitol, at Hartford, Nov. 3, beginning at 10:30 a.m.

MRS. W. E. RILEY, Sec.

Waterbury, Conn.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

For Sale, An Apiary

Of 175 Colonies in A1 condition, with everything necessary for the production of extracted honey. Fine location. Must be sold by January next. Owner has interests which take him East for a time. For full particulars, address **BEE-KEEPER**.

Care J. H. Martin, Secretary California Bee-Keepers' Exchange.

Box 152, Los Angeles, Calif.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

See the premium offers on page 650!

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23.—Fancy white 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.; fancy dark, 7 to 8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

The volume of business is small, considering the time of year. Many people are in the city from country points, who have brought their honey with them, and find it difficult to sell at these quotations, and in many instances accept less rather than not dispose of it.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; No. 1 amber, 7 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 20 to 25c.

Demand for all kinds of honey has been exceedingly slow during September. Perhaps because of a too liberal supply of fruit on the market.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9c. Extracted, white, 6 to 8½c.; amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 27c.

Comb honey is in light receipt, particularly the fancy grades, which is mostly sought for on this market. Demand is good. Beeswax is practically out of the market, the supply being light and demand good at above price.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sep. 24.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25c.

Condition of honey market remains unchanged. Many producers have been holding back for better prices but demand is well supplied.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1 white, 10-11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The demand for honey is improving as the season advances. Supply is fully equal to the demand.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 24.—Fancy white, 10 to 11½c.; fancy dark, 9 to 9½c. Extracted, white, 4½ to 5½c.

Market well stocked with dark honey. Fancy white clover finds good market at 10 to 11½c.—possibly a fraction more could be realized on really fancy. We would not advise shipments of dark comb or extracted at present.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.

Comb honey is arriving quite freely and moving off nicely at quotations.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; fair white, 10 to 11c.; buckwheat, 8½ to 9½c. Extracted, California, white, 5 to 5½c.; light amber, 4½ to 4¾c.; white clover and basswood, 5 to 5½c.; buckwheat, 4 to 4½c.; Southern, 48 to 50c. a gallon. Beeswax is quiet at 26c.

Comb honey is now arriving in large quantities, and demand is fair for all grades, principally for fancy and No. 1 white and fancy buckwheat. Extracted California is selling well, while others are neglected, especially Southern in barrels and half barrels.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 1-2 to 5c.; dark, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The receipts of honey are very fair, and the quality improving. The supply is not large. Demand is moderate, and the prospects good for fall trade. We are well satisfied that it pays shippers of honey to exercise much care in putting up stock in nice, clean cases and clean, well-ordered sections, and new, clean kegs and barrels for the extracted.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Fancy white, 13½c.; No. 1, 13c.; fancy amber, 11c.; No. 1, 10½c. Extracted, white, 7c.; amber, 6c.; dark, 5c. Beeswax, 28 to 30c.

The demand for honey is very good.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Fancy white clover, 1-lbs., is selling well at mostly 10 to 11c., a few stray sales perhaps at 12c. The demand is much better, and moderate, steady shipments should do well. No. 2 grades, 8 to 9c., few possibly 10c.; very poor, dark, etc., proportionately lower. Beeswax, 22 to 26c. We advise shipping only by freight.

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 22.—White, comb, 1-lbs., 7 to 9c.; amber comb, 4 to 6c. Extracted, white, 4 to 4½c.; light amber, 3½ to 3¾c.; dark tulle, 1¾ to 2¾c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 2½ to 2¾c.

Prices remain at much the same low plane as has been current during the greater part of the past season, but stocks of extracted are being steadily reduced, mainly on European account. Comb honey has been dragging, but will probably meet with more custom in the near future. There is no lack of inquiry for beeswax, but the demand is mainly for export, and at figures named by the buyer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27.—Fancy white, 13½ to 14c.; No. 1, 12c.; No. 1 amber, 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

Honey is now moving freely, with arrivals sufficient for the demand.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9.—Fancy white, 12 to 12½c.; No. 1, 11 to 11½c.; fancy amber, 10 to 10½c.; No. 1, 9 to 9½c. fancy dark, 8 to 8½c.; No. 1, 5 to 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 4 to 4½c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 24 to 24½c.

The weather so far this season has been too warm for the free movement of honey, but with the present prices on sugar we think there should be a good demand for extracted honey at the above prices. One car of 24,000 pounds sold since our last quotation on basis of above prices. Beeswax finds ready sale at 24c. for prime, while choice stock brings a little more.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 10 to 11c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4½ to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & CO., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SUGELKEN,
120 & 122 W. Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

O. C. CLEMOMS & CO., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & CO., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 80 & 82 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.
Mr. Selser handles no honey on commission.

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE., 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POWDER, 163 Massachusetts Ave.

Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & CO., 380 Broadway.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

A SURE WINNER.



OUR SUCCESSFUL INCUBATOR will prove it if you use it. Send 6c for new 128 page catalog and study the merits of our machines. Has valuable points on artificial incubation and poultry culture generally. We manufacture a greater variety of incubators and brooders than any other firm. Sizes 50 to 850. Prices from \$5.00 to \$70.00.

Testimonials by the yard.

Box 79 DES MOINES, IOWA.

41 D5t Please mention the Bee Journal.

FREE —A Copy of—
Successful Bee-Keeping,
 by W. Z. Hutchinson;
 and our 1897 Catalog, for 2-
 cent stamp, or a copy of the
Catalog for the Asking. We make almost
Everything used by Bee-Keepers, and at
Lowest Prices. OUR

Falcon Polished Sections

are warranted
Superior to All Others.

Don't buy cheaply and roughly made Goods,
 when you can have the best—such as we
 make.

The American Bee - Keeper

(monthly, now in its 7th year)

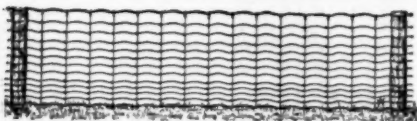
36 Pages—50 Cents a Year.

SAMPLE FREE—ADDRESS,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



The Lion and the Lamb.

It matters little what kind of animals you
 confine in adjacent lots, provided the division
 fence is strictly "stock proof." Here surely,
 "the best is the cheapest."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

A Special Booklet Bargain!

For a limited time we wish to make our
 readers a **special offer** on booklets on Bees,
 Poultry, Health, etc. Upon receipt of **75**
cents we will mail any 6 of the list below;
 and for **\$1.25** we will mail the **whole**
dozen.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard..... | 25c |
| 2. Poultry for Market and Profit..... | 25c |
| 3. Turkeys for Market and Profit..... | 25c |
| 4. Our Poultry Doctor..... | 30c |
| 5. Capons and Caponizing..... | 30c |
| 6. Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote..... | 25c |
| 7. Kendall's Horse-Book..... | 25c |
| 8. Rural Life..... | 25c |
| 9. Ropp's Commercial Calculator..... | 25c |
| 10. Foul Brood, by Kohnke..... | 10c |
| 11. Silo and Silage, by Prof Cook..... | 25c |
| 12. Bienen-Kultur, by Newman..... | 40c |

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Bee - Hives, Sections, Shipping-
 Cases—everything used by bee-
 keepers. Orders filled promptly.
 Send for catalog. **MINNESOTA BEE-
 KEEPERS' SUPPLY MFG. CO.,** Nicollet
 Island, Minneapolis, Minn.

22 Atf **CHAS. MONDENG, Mgr.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Beautiful Honey-Cases

Made by the **A. I. Root Co.,** at their prices.
Beeswax Wanted.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

YOUR BEESWAX!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, we will
 allow 28 cents per pound for Good Yel-
 low Beeswax, delivered at our office—in ex-
 change for Subscription to the **BEE JOURNAL,**
 for Books, or anything that we offer for sale
 in the **BEE JOURNAL.** Or, 25 cts. cash.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

THE "NOVELTY" POCKET-KNIFE!



Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what Name and
 Address you wish put on the Knife.

The **NOVELTY KNIFE** is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made
 beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the
 celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed an **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** reminder, and on the
 other side, name and residence of the Subscriber.

The material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades
 are handforged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The
 bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened
 German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring steel, and
 the finish of handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

Why purchase the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are,
 the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner,
 the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the
 knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one
 of the Novelties, your pocket KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your
 relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a Christmas, New Year or birthday present! What
 more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother,
 a lady to a gentleman, or vice versa, a son to a mother, a husband to a wife, a brother to a sister,
 or a gentleman to a lady—the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representa-
 tion of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid, for \$1. . or give it as a
 Premium to the one sending us **three new Subscribers** to the **BEE JOURNAL** (with \$3.00),
 and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book "Bees and
 Honey." We club the Novelty Knife with the **BEE JOURNAL** for one year, both for \$1.90.

Any Name and Address Put on the Knife.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

Shipping-Cases and Cans for Honey.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. What more can anybody do?

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

Gleanings for One Whole Year, 25 Cents

Will furnish **GLEANINGS** one year—24 issues—to a new
 subscriber, and one Untested Italian Queen, during the
 months of September and October only, for the price of the
 journal alone—namely, \$1.00. These Queens are cata-
 logued at 75 cents each. By sending us \$1.00 you will get
 the Queen, 75 cents, and the journal for only 25 cents.

If you are already a subscriber and would like to get the
 Queen, send us \$1.00 with a new name for **GLEANINGS,**
 and we will send the Queen to you, and the journal to the
 new name sent.

Remember this offer is good only until Nov. 1.

The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio